

Peninsula Enterprise.

ACCOMAC COURT-HOUSE, VA.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, 1885.

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The editor of the *Virginian* is evidently not one of those, who believes that consistency is a jewel. Principles advocated by him to-day are renounced with such flippant ease to-morrow that we cannot conclude otherwise than that a treacherous memory guides the facile pen, which our brother wields. The versatility which our contemporary thereby shows, excites our admiration, but the audacity which accompanies it in some instances, is appalling. A case in point illustrative of the peculiarities of our brother appears in articles of the *Virginian* in reference to the County Committee. The articles of the *Virginian* in regard to that matter, were so voluminous that it is impossible for us to reproduce them, but we submit, that he by insinuation, if not directly, has made grave charges against the County Committee, and then retracted, has pointed out the vials of his wrath upon them, and then sought to conciliate them, has intimated that they have exceeded the prerogatives which belonged to them and then applauded them as Democrats, too true to err in that respect. That he, therefore, "dipped over" in the last issue, to the views, which we have always entertained in regard to the County Committee does not surprise us. The air of self-congratulation, which he assumes in adopting our views is only a little less audacious, than the effort which he makes to show that we are in sympathy with the Republican methods of making appointments to offices. Like the *Virginian* does now, we have never advocated that the "County Committee go beyond its legitimate functions," then, why the charge the *Virginian* makes against us of being in sympathy with Republican methods? Our views and that of the *Virginian* now being identical in that respect, the charge made against us amounts to nothing. Nor will the record of THE ENTERPRISE as a Democratic journal suffer by comparison with the *Virginian* in any respect. The stockholders, owners and editor of the ENTERPRISE are all Democrats; can the *Virginian* say as much? Mr. John W. Woltz has never taken counsel with the owner of this paper in any Republican campaign; can all the stockholders of the *Virginian* say as much? The editor of this paper has never approved of any independent movement of the soreheads of the Democratic party; can the *Virginian* say as much? If the latter query would be answered by the editor of the *Virginian* in the negative, we would remind him of his approval of the independent course of Mr. Heiskell, when he was a candidate for mayor of Baltimore, Md., a few years ago. With the other two queries made, of course, personally, the editor of the *Virginian* has nothing to do—we merely submit them for what they are worth to show that to a certain extent the stockholders help to make up the record of the paper. With these facts before the public we are willing for them to judge as to the record of THE ENTERPRISE and *Virginian*.

The *Herald* published at Hazel Green, Kentucky has a welcome place on our exchange list. Its editor and owner, Spencer Cooper, formerly of THE ENTERPRISE office, originated that enterprise, and its birth date March 4th, 1885. It looks as if it were "not born under a wrong moon," being the date of the return of the Democratic party to power and we can sincerely hope that it "there is not millions in it" to the owner, he may reap a rich reward for his labor. The first issue of the *Herald* has a neat and attractive appearance, is devoted largely to local news and shows that the editor is as much at home in the editorial sanctum as he is efficient at the case. In every department of the newspaper business in fact, Mr. Cooper will be found capable and we sincerely hope he will receive such encouragement as he desires and profit by it in a manner, in which one so efficient as he is, should do.

The reply of Mr. G. T. Garnett and others to the charges made by Capt Reed appears in this issue of THE ENTERPRISE. We have no further comment to make than to say that we know of no authority given under our laws to "saddle a party with costs, acquitted of an offence. Conviction even before a justice of the peace could not have carried with it the costs, which were imposed. We think the gentlemen (some of whom we know to be men of high character) are mistaken in saying we accused them of improper conduct. We believe, though that they have erred in their duty, and amends should be made to our citizens, who have suffered through their errors.

Mr. William C. Endicott, Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, of New York. Secretary of War—Wm. C. Endicott, of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Navy—Wm. C. Whitney, of New York. Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Postmaster General—William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin. Attorney General—A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD. Mr. Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., on the 29th of October, 1828. The Rev. Dr. Hawks, who kept a private school at Flashing, L. I., had the honor of educating him. His father, Mr. James Ashten Bayard, an eminent lawyer, intended him to be a merchant and placed him in the store of Mr. S. Morris Wain, of Philadelphia, where for four years he worked as clerk. The death of his father, however, altered his father's plans. He sent for the young man, installed him in his office in Delaware and instructed him in the mysteries of Kent and Blackstone. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar. His progress was rapid, and President Pierce in due course made him United States District Attorney.

He was always a Democrat, Delaware was a slave State when the war broke out and the leaders of the secession movement naturally expected the cooperation of Delaware. A public meeting was called at Dover and the question was discussed by citizens of all parties. Mr. Bayard's influence, as well as that of his family, was strongly against secession. His friends claim that his action kept Delaware in the Union.

Mr. Bayard's public life began after the war. He was elected to the United States Senate on March 4, 1869, succeeding his father. Gen. Grant entered the White House for his first term on the same day. Since that time Mr. Bayard has retained his seat in the Senate. He came to be one of the leaders of his party. No man has ventured to impugn his honesty or his patriotism. People say he is a descendant of the Chevalier Bayard—him without fear and without reproach. He now wears the senatorial robes which have rested with distinction upon the shoulders of his great grandfather, grandfather, uncle, and father.

Daniel Manning was once an errand boy in the office of the Albany Atlas, now the Argus. He became a compositor, worked at the case with energy and was promoted to foreman. His ambition was not satisfied with this. He went into journalism and was made reporter on the paper with which he had been connected from his childhood. Smart and pushing, he elbowed his way upward among the shrewd politicians of Albany. His chief, Mr. William Cassidy, looked upon him with favor, and he rose rapidly in the estimation of Albany after he had shown a capacity for manipulating the vote of his country.

In due time, when Mr. Cassidy had been gathered to his fathers, Mr. Manning succeeded him as president of the Argus Company. Under his management the company prospered. They secured many fat contracts for printing, and the purse of the President grew bulky. But it was as a political manager that Mr. Manning grew more famous. Mr. Tilden recognized his abilities, and in 1876 he was made a member of the Democratic State Committee. Their intimate relations have continued to the present time. It will be remembered that Mr. Tilden addressed to Mr. Manning his famous letter in which he declined to be a candidate in 1880.

In 1882 Mr. Manning was chosen chairman of the State Committee. How energetically he worked for Mr. Cleveland at the conventions has been duly chronicled in these columns. His zeal and his skill are matters of public knowledge. He celebrated the election of Mr. Cleveland by contracting a second marriage. He has been a successful man, but his advancement was owing entirely to his own ability. From nothing he has worked his way up to a Cabinet position, and he is proud of the history of his struggle. He is about fifty-five years of age.

LUCIUS QUINTUS CURTIUS LAMAR. As scholar, orator and statesman, Senator Lamar is justly honored in the South. He was born in Georgia in 1825. He was a professor of mathematics in Oxford, University, Georgia, and in 1850 began to practice law in Covington. Going into politics he was elected to the State Legislature in 1853 and to Congress in 1857. He was a pro-slavery man and a secessionist and he fought in the Confederate army. He went to England and Russia to influence public feeling in behalf of the southern States. He remained steadfast to the "lost cause" until the surrender of Lee and the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis. He then retired to the University of Mississippi, where he held a professorship.

He sat in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and was elected by Mississippi to the United States Senate in 1876. His speech on the life of Charles Sumner is memorable for its eloquence and for its sentiments.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT. Mr. Endicott was born in Salem, Mass., about fifty-eight years ago, and is a direct descendant of John Endicott, who was the first Governor of Massachusetts under the charter from the Crown. His full name, William Crownshield Endicott, indicates his ancestry. William Putnam Endicott was his father, and his mother was Mary Crownshield, who was Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Navy from 1805 to 1809. He is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1837; he studied at the Harvard Law School and read law with the late Nathaniel J. Lord. About 1850

he was admitted to the bar and was the law partner of the late J. W. Perry. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has one son and one daughter. He is now one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In 1847 Mr. Endicott made his appearance in public at the age of twenty-five as a member of the Salem Common Council. After being for three years a member of that body he was elected City Solicitor, and held the office till 1863. He then practiced at the bar till he was appointed in 1873 to the bench of the Supreme Court of his State by Gov. William B. Washburn, a Republican, where he remained for ten years, until the state of his health obliged him to resign.

In politics Mr. Endicott was originally a Whig, and did not join the Democrats until the disunion of the Whig party. He, however, possesses the respect and esteem of both his political friends and opponents, on account of both his character and ability. He was the candidate of the Democrats last November for Governor of Massachusetts, and was so thoroughly acceptable to the anti-slavery Republicans that many of them who were opposed to Gov. Robinson in the campaign voted for him. He was always, however, an uncompromising adversary to the Ben Butler wing of the Democrats.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY. Mr. William Collins Whitney, of New York City, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1839. Gen. James S. Whitney, his father, was a prominent Massachusetts Democrat, who was superintendent of the Springfield Arsenal under President Pierce's administration and Collector of the Port of Boston under President Buchanan. Mr. Whitney was graduated from Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., and then, in 1857, from Yale College, where he was chosen to deliver the class oration. Mr. Whitney was next graduated from the Harvard Law School, and coming to this city, entered the office of Judge Abraham B. Lawrence, then engaged in private practice. He then acquired a large practice soon after his admission to the bar. For several years he was counsel for some of our largest life insurance companies and other corporations. He is a son-in-law of United States Senator Payne of Ohio.

His political activity began during a campaign against the Tweed ring in 1870 and 1871, when the attention of Mr. Tilden was attracted to his ability. In 1872 Mr. Whitney was the candidate for district attorney on the Apollo ticket, but owing to the Democratic vote being divided the late Benj. K. Phelps was elected to the office. Mr. Whitney was one of the principal organizers of the County Democracy. The first city office held by Mr. Whitney was that of school trustee for the Twenty-first Ward. On August 9, 1875, Mayor Wickham appointed him counsel to the corporation in place of E. Delahed Smith, removed. Mr. Whitney was twice reappointed in this position, which he resigned in November, 1882, while his resignation he has continued to private law practice and his personal affairs.

WILLIAM F. VILAS. Mr. William F. Vilas, as chairman of the Democratic convention 1884, became widely known. He comes from the wilds of Vermont, where he was born in 1840. He had sense enough to leave Vermont at the age of eleven, and settling in Wisconsin graduated at the State University in 1858. He went to the Albany (N. Y.) Law School and became a member of the New York bar. Going back to Wisconsin he gathered round him a few clients and built up in time a good practice. He fought in the war and became a colonel of volunteers. When the fighting was over he resumed his forensic career.

He persistently declined office, and in 1879 turned a deaf ear to his friends, who offered him the Governorship of Wisconsin. He went to Chicago as a delegate, and he was made permanent chairman of the convention. He has the reputation of being a smart lawyer and a shrewd man of business.

AGUSTUS H. GARLAND. Senator Garland is a native of Tennessee. He was born in 1832 and became a lawyer at the age of twenty-one. He went to Little Rock, Ark., and gained some celebrity. He followed his State into secession and was present at the convention which decided upon the ordinance of secession from the Union. He was elected to the Confederate Senate at Richmond and remained a member until the end of the war.

He helped to reconstruct the State, and was elected Governor. He came prominently before the public by pleading in an important case before the United States Supreme Court. It was the test oath question, in which southern lawyers were deeply interested. In 1877 he was elected to the United States Senate. Mr. David Davis, who knows a thing or two, says Mr. Garland "knows more law and has read more law than any man in the South."

Mr. Garland can crack a joke. He is a good shot, and a handy man with his hands in his pockets and laugh at a poor, worn rheumatic, but if he is a gentleman, he'll step into the nearest apothecary shop and buy him a bottle of Salvation Oil at the small expense of only twenty-five cents.

G. H. Bagwell, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Onancock, Va. Will attend to surveying and dividing lands in Accomac and Northampton counties.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so tried with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has won its way to the hearts of the people, and has proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with many and long diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured. "I'm not a doctor, and I don't pretend to be, but I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am enabled your Cherry Pectoral saved me." HENRY FAIRBROTHER, Rockingham, N. H., July 15, 1882.

Croup—A Mother's Tribute. "While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup. It seemed as if he would never recover. One of the family suggested the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a bottle of which was always kept on hand. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EDNA GREENE." 159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried." A. J. CHASE, Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying every remedy, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOHN WALDEN, Brooklyn, Mass., April 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles." J. BRADGON, Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will be found that the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

WARREN LELAND, Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure. Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND's farm laborers broke his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made it almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND's direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which altered the pain, and finally healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use. Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND's permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Lehigh Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York. Mr. LELAND's extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquiries much valuable information.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

O. D. DODGINS. THOMAS WARD

Doughty & Ward,

DUNKIRK

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20 to 22 Per Cent. of Bone Phosphate.

Exclusively from animal but

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This article has to a great extent taken the place of Peruvian Guano, it not only contains the necessary elements for the growing crops, but will improve the soil, and the effects can readily be seen upon succeeding crops.

We make a specialty of Pure Fine Guano, and Med and Pure Dissolved Raw Bones, and can furnish Warranted Genuine Articles at Lower Prices than any other house in the trade.

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Dry Goods, Carpet and Furniture Emporium,

POCOMOKE CITY, MD.,

Immense Stock, Great Variety, City Prices.

We extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of Accomac and Northampton to visit our emporium this season, before making their purchases elsewhere. Our house is well known to many of the people of Accomac, with whom we have had pleasant business relations for a number of years, and we hope that these may not only be continued, but that the increased facilities for travel will enable us to increase the number of acquaintances and extend our business farther down the peninsula.

Our Dry Goods Department embrace not only all kinds of Staples, but a line of Dress Goods, not surpassed by any house on the peninsula. Our name in part Black and Colored Dress Silks at 75cts. \$1, \$1.25 and upwards; a great variety of Women's Fabrics at from 10cts. to \$1.25 per yard; Velveteens and Silk Velvets in all the leading shades, White Goods, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Blankets, Spreads, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gowns, Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Vests, Embroideries, &c.

Ladies' and Children's Wraps a specialty in the latest styles of New Markets, Dolmans, Russian Circulars, Jackets, Jerseys, &c. All kinds of Cloths and Cassimeres, and in stock almost everything to meet the wants of the people, and at astonishingly low prices.

Our Carpet and Furniture Department occupies three floors, containing Cottage and Ingrain Carpets at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75 and 80cts. Brussels, 75cts. to \$1. Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades, Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, Chamber and Parlor Suits, &c.

In every department it will be our aim to sell at City Prices, so as to invite the trade which would otherwise go to the larger cities. If not convenient to visit us in person this season, we solicit your orders, which will receive our careful attention. Samples sent on application. Make our store your headquarters, and we will cheerfully take care of any wraps or packages which may be entrusted to us. Very respectfully,

W. S. DICKINSON & SON, Pocomoke City, Md., (opposite the new brick block.)

The Handsome Trotting Stallion,

ST. JAMES,

will make the spring season of 1885 on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, at \$25 to insure a mare with foal, or to insure two mares with foal, \$40; for each mare, or for two mares \$50; one dollar to the groom in all cases.

PEDIGREE.

ST. JAMES was sired by W. Merrill, record 2:27 in a fifth heat over a half-mile track. 1st dam, dam by Scott, 2nd dam by Scott, 3rd dam by Scott, 4th dam by Scott, 5th dam by Scott, 6th dam by Scott, 7th dam by Scott, 8th dam by Scott, 9th dam by Scott, 10th dam by Scott, 11th dam by Scott, 12th dam by Scott, 13th dam by Scott, 14th dam by Scott, 15th dam by Scott, 16th dam by Scott, 17th dam by Scott, 18th dam by Scott, 19th dam by Scott, 20th dam by Scott, 21st dam by Scott, 22nd dam by Scott, 23rd dam by Scott, 24th dam by Scott, 25th dam by Scott, 26th dam by Scott, 27th dam by Scott, 28th dam by Scott, 29th dam by Scott, 30th dam by Scott, 31st dam by Scott, 32nd dam by Scott, 33rd dam by Scott, 34th dam by Scott, 35th dam by Scott, 36th dam by Scott, 37th dam by Scott, 38th dam by Scott, 39th dam by Scott, 40th dam by Scott, 41st dam by Scott, 42nd dam by Scott, 43rd dam by Scott, 44th dam by Scott, 45th dam by Scott, 46th dam by Scott, 47th dam by Scott, 48th dam by Scott, 49th dam by Scott, 50th dam by 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